



The Benefits of Booster Seats – Sled Tests and CIREN Case Examples

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Objectives

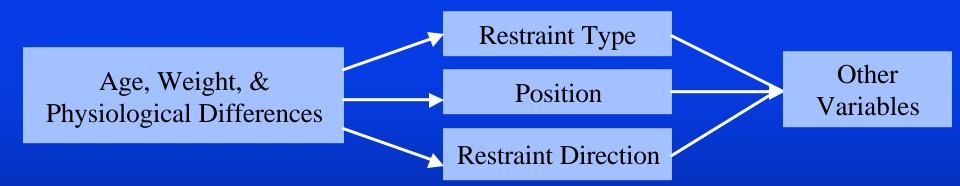


- Increase knowledge benefits of booster seats in child passenger safety
- Understand injury risks associated with premature graduation from booster seats
- Use simulation models to further quantify injury patterns with different restraint systems



Kids are different!

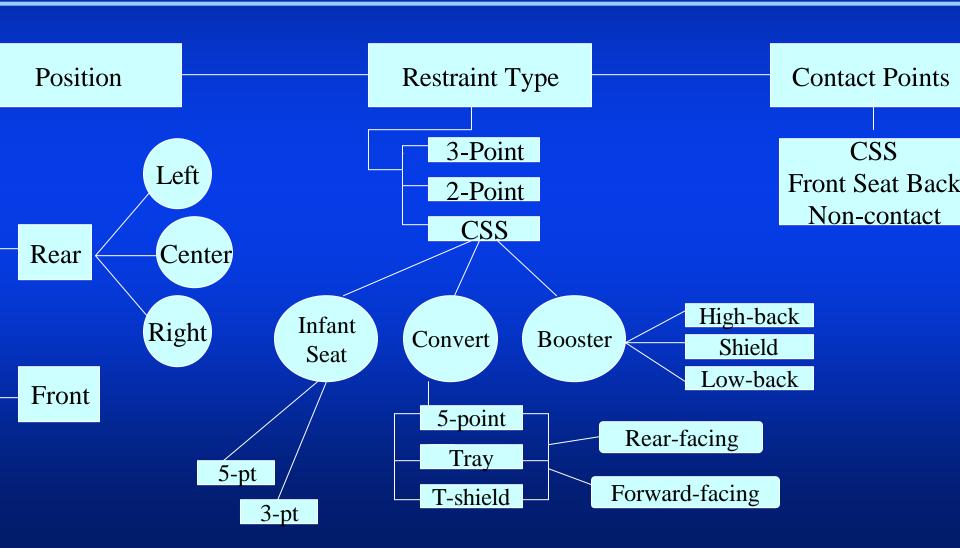






Other Variables







Booster Seats



Height of 4'9" – appropriate for vehicle belt only Booster seats recommended for children 4-10 years old Stature (seated height) more important than age, weight

igh Back Booster

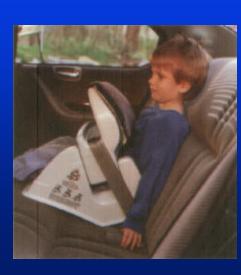


Low Back Booster



Shield Booster

Not recommended

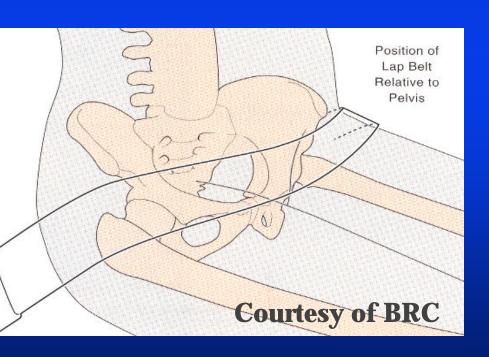






Improve fit of vehicle belt

Lap belt (prevent submarining)





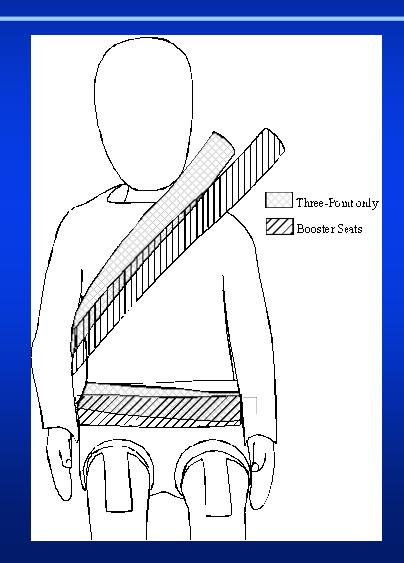




mprove fit of vehicle belt

 Shoulder belt – across chest and shoulder





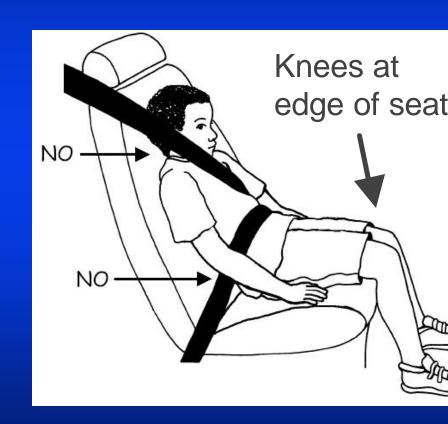




ractical concerns

Prevent slouching due to leg length

Degrades fit for both lap and shoulder belt





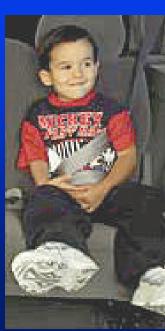


ractical concerns

Uncomfortable shoulder belt position

Leads to misuse of shoulder belt Behind back, Under arm



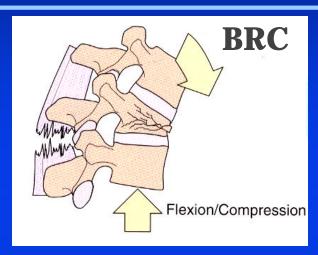


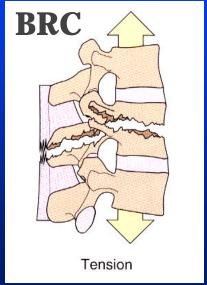


Chance Fracture













Quantifying the injury patterns





Similar to FMVSS 213

- •48 km/h (30 mph) impact speed
- 3rd row bench seat, Windstar minivan
- Hybrid III 6 year old dummy

4 Sled Tests

- High Back Booster Seat
- Low Back Booster Seat
- Shoulder belt behind back
- Shoulder belt under arm















High Back Booster Seat

Low Back Booster Seat













Shoulder Belt Behind Back

Shoulder Belt Under Arm





- Measured forces during crash simulation
 - Head Excursion
 - Lap Belt Force
 - Shoulder Belt Force
 - Flexion of Lumbar Spine
 - Lumbar Tension



Sled Tests – Injury Measures



	HBB	LBB	Shoulder Behind Back	Shoulder Under Arm
Head Excursion (cm)	64.3	58.5	91.6	73.1



Sled Tests – Injury Measures



	нвв	LBB	Shoulder Behind Back	Shoulder Under Arm
Lap Belt Force (N)	3180	3011	4078	2611
Shoulder Belt Force (N)	5080	5340	-	4000



Sled Tests – Injury Measures



	HBB	LBB	Shoulder Behind Back	Shoulder Under Arm
Lumbar Flex Moment (Nm)	24	20	73	41
Lumbar Fension (N)	1437	2114	5303	4704





Applying simulations data to real pediatric crashes



CIREN: Case Studies

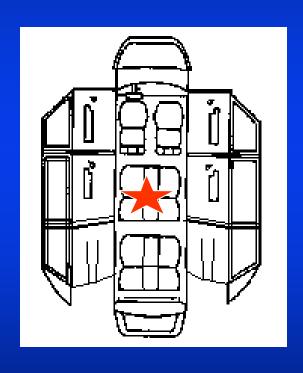


		Case 1	Case 2		
Patient	Age	4 yrs old	5 yrs old		
	Weight	37 lbs	60 lbs		
	Height	36 in	45 in		
Restraint	Type	3-point belt	3-point belt		
		shoulder belt behind back	shoulder belt under arm		
	Position	middle row/middle seat	right rear		
Crash	PDOF	+340	+350		
	Crush	21 cm (8.3 in)	55 cm (21 in)		
	Delta V	22 km/hr (13.6 mph)	43 km/hr (27 mph)		
	Impact	Frontal	Frontal		



CIREN Cases 1: Case Vehicle





Seating Position

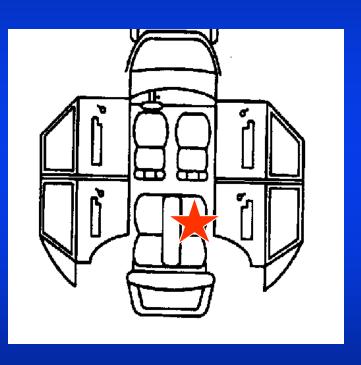


Frontal View of Case Vehicle 1993 Mercury Villager



CIREN Cases 2: Case Vehicle





Seating Position

Max Crush - 55 cm (21 in)



Frontal View of Case Vehicle 1993 Jeep Cherokee



Case 2: External Injuries



Distended Stomach





Summary: Role of Sled Test



- Compare among restraint systems forces in crash simulation
- Shoulder Belt Misuse Scenarios vs Booster
 - Head excursions increase
 - Lap belt forces similar
 - High shoulder belt forces on abdomen
 - Higher flexion moment and tension on lumbar spine
 - potential for Chance Fractures



Summary: Role of Booster Seats



- Benefits of Booster Seats
 - Creates comfortable shoulder belt position
 - Alleviates misuse of shoulder belt
 - Placing behind back
 - Placing under arm
 - Creates more comfortable seating position to prevent slouching
 - Submarining



Thank You



